

the RLF is not replacing private capital solely for the purpose of reducing the risk of loss to an existing lender(s) or to lower the cost of financing to a borrower, or

(ii) An RLF uses RLF income sources and/or recycled RLF funds to purchase the rights of a prior lien holder during an in-process foreclosure action in order to preclude a significant loss on an RLF loan. This action may be undertaken only if there is a high probability of receiving compensation within 18 months from the sale of assets sufficient to cover an RLF's expenses plus a reasonable portion of the outstanding loan obligation; or

(7) Finance any activity that serves to relocate jobs from one commuting area to another. (Commuting area is that area defined by the distance people travel to work in the locality of the project receiving RLF financial assistance.) An RLF's standard loan agreement must include a provision for calling the loan if it is determined that:

(i) The business used the RLF loan to relocate jobs from another commuting area, or

(ii) The activity financed was subsequently moved to a different commuting area to the detriment of local workers.

(c) *Credit otherwise available.* Unless otherwise provided for in the grant agreement or modified in writing by EDA, a borrower is not eligible for RLF financing if credit is otherwise available on terms and conditions that permit the completion or successful operation of the project activity to be financed. The RLF recipient is responsible for determining that each borrower meets this requirement and for documenting the basis for its determination in the loan write-up.

§ 308.19 Variances.

EDA may approve variances to the requirements of subpart B of this part provided they:

(a) Are consistent with the goals of the Economic Adjustment Program and with an RLF's strategy,

(b) Are necessary and reasonable for the effective implementation of the RLF,

(c) Are economically and financially sound,

(d) Do not conflict with applicable legal requirements, and

(e) Do not change the scope of the award after the period of availability of the funds for obligation has expired.

PARTS 309–313 [RESERVED]

PART 314—PROPERTY

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 3211; 19 U.S.C. 2341–2355; 42 U.S.C. 6701; 42 U.S.C. 184; Department of Commerce Organization Order 10–4.

SOURCE: 64 FR 5476, Feb. 3, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—In General

§ 314.1 Federal interest, applicability.

(a) Property that is acquired or improved with EDA grant assistance shall be held in trust by the recipient for the benefit of the purposes of the project under which the property was acquired or improved. Limited exceptions to this requirement are listed in § 314.7(c).

(b) During the estimated useful life of the project, EDA retains an undivided equitable reversionary interest in property acquired or improved with EDA grant assistance, except for the exceptions listed in § 314.7(c).

(c) EDA may approve the substitution of an eligible entity for a recipient. The original recipient remains responsible for the period it was the recipient, and the successor recipient

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holds the project property with the responsibilities of an original recipient under the award.

§ 314.2 Definitions.

As used in this part 314 of this chapter:

Dispose includes sell, lease, abandon, or use for a purpose or purposes not authorized under the grant award or this part.

Estimated useful life means that period of years, determined by EDA as the expected lifespan of the project.

Owner includes fee owner, transferee, lessee, or optionee of real property upon which project facilities or improvements are or will be located, or real property improved under a project which has as its purpose that the property be sold or leased.

Personal Property means all property other than real property.

Project means the activity and property acquired or improved for which a grant is awarded. When property is used in other programs as provided in § 314.3(b), “project” includes such programs.

Property includes all forms of property, real, personal (tangible and intangible), and mixed.

Real property means any land, improved land, structures, appurtenances thereto, or other improvements, excluding movable machinery and equipment. Improved land also includes land which is improved by the construction of such project facilities as roads, sewers, and water lines which are not situated directly on the land but which contribute to the value of such land as a specific part of the project purpose.

Recipient includes any recipient of grant assistance under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, prior to or as amended by Public Law 105–393, or under Title II, Chapters 3 and 5 of the Trade Act of 1974, Title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, the Public Works Employment Act of 1977, or the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977, and any EDA-approved successor to such recipient.

§ 314.3 Use of property.

(a) The recipient or owner must use any property acquired or improved in

whole or in part with grant assistance only for the authorized purpose of the project and such property must not be leased, sold, disposed of or encumbered without the written authorization of EDA.

(b) However, in the event that EDA and the recipient determine that property acquired or improved in whole or in part with grant assistance is no longer needed for the original grant purpose, it may be used in other Federal grant programs, or programs that have purposes consistent with those authorized for support by EDA, but only if EDA approves such use.

(c) When the authorized purpose of the EDA grant is to develop real property to be leased or sold, as determined by EDA, such sale or lease is permitted provided it is for adequate consideration and the sale is consistent with the authorized purpose of the grant and with applicable EDA requirements concerning, but not limited to, non-discrimination and environmental compliance. The term “adequate consideration” means consideration that is fair and reasonable under the circumstances of the sale or lease, and may include money, services, property exchanges, contractual commitments, or acts of forbearance.

(d) When acquiring replacement personal property of equal or greater value, the recipient may, with EDA’s approval, trade-in the property originally acquired or sell the original property and use the proceeds in the acquisition of the replacement property, provided that the replacement property shall be used for the project and be subject to the same requirements as the original property. In extraordinary and compelling circumstances, EDA may allow replacement of real property, with the approval of the Assistant Secretary.

[64 FR 5476, Feb. 3, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 69879, Dec. 14, 1999]

§ 314.4 Unauthorized use.

(a) Except as provided in §§ 314.3(b), (c) or (d), whenever, during the expected useful life of the project, any property acquired or improved in whole or in part with grant assistance is disposed of, or no longer used for the authorized purpose of the project, the